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12 January 1982

## CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 183

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NATIONAL

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

MORE ACREAGE DEVOTED TO INDUSTRIAL CROPS

OW260854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--More acreage is sown to industrial crops this year without affecting the country's total grain output, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Though final statistics have not yet come in, the ministry said, the total grain output is expected to increase by 7.5 to 10 million tons over last year, while the acreage sown to grain crops reduced by 2.6 million hectares.

With more acreage sown to industrial crops, cotton is expected to increase by 150,000 tons; sugar crops, by 10 percent; oil-bearing crops, by 17 percent; and the outputs of other cash crops such as tobacco and tea are also expected to rise remarkably.

The change of crop patterns realized in the past few years with crops sown according to local conditions has put an end to the situation during the 1966-1976 period, when sole priority was given to grain crops to the neglect of industrial crops.

Statistics from the ministry shows that grain output has kept rising by an average annual increase of 10.5 million tons or 3.5 percent in the last four years despite a total reduction of 6.6 million hectares in acreage sown to grain crops in the same period; and the output of cotton has kept rising annually by 8.6 percent, or 200,000 tons; oil-bearing crops, by 22.1 percent, or 1.2 million tons; and sugar crops, by 12.2 percent, or 2.95 million tons.

The ministry said that crop patterns will be further readjusted in 1982 in line with the principle of "sparing no effort in promoting grain production and diversified undertakings."

CSO: 4007/142



NATIONAL

AQUATIC PRODUCTS PRODUCTION INCREASES

OW260838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--China's 1981 catch of fresh water fish is expected to be ten percent more than that of last year, according to figures released by the State Administration of Aquatic Products.

The country will outstrip its 1981 quotas for the entire aquatic products production by five percent.

Fishery has benefited from the current policy of encouraging a diversified rural economy, according to the administration. In Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Jiangxi and Anhui provinces, 1.2 million rural households now specialize in raising fish in ponds totaling 24,000 hectares. Fish breeding farms run by the government and rural collectives have since the beginning of this year opened up an extra of 133,330 hectares of water surface.

China's sea water products breeding farms now total 146,660 hectares in size, 13,330 hectares larger than last year. These farms produced 271,000 tons in the first eleven months of this year, 12.4 percent more than the same period last year.

Limits have been imposed on offshore fishing this year to protect young fish. Nevertheless, China's ocean-going fishing fleets have caught 200,000 tons of fish since the beginning of this year, 25 percent more than the same 1980 period.

China has built 16 cold storages for aquatic products this year, more than any previous year. These have a combined capacity of 33,000 tons.

CSO: 4007/142



'JINGJI YANJIU' ON AGRICULTURAL STRATEGY

HK241020 Beijing JINGJI YANJIU [ECONOMIC RESEARCH] in Chinese No 11, 20 Nov 81  
pp 13-22

[Article by Weng Yongxi [5040 3057 2569], Wang Zhishan [3769 2978 1472], Huang Jiangnan [7806 3068 0589] and Zhu Jiaming [2612 0857 2494]: "Views on Strategic Problems in China's Agricultural Development"]

[Text] Editors' note: In order to readjust and transform the national economy still better, realize the four modernization program and rapidly develop our socialist economy, it is imperative to study deeply the strategic problems in the development of the economy. Therefore starting with this issue, we are launching discussions on this problem. This issue carries an article by Weng Yongxi and other comrades on their study about the strategic development of agriculture. Of course, the strategy in the development of the economy includes the whole macroeconomy, not only agriculture. We hope that readers will join the discussion by contributing their articles. This journal is holding the discussion on the problems of ecological economy as part of the strategy in the development of the economy and this discussion is continued and included in the discussions on the strategy of economic development. [End editor's note]

I

In studying the problems in the strategic development of our agriculture, we must first of all soberly estimate the background and the basic conditions of the development of agriculture and the economic situation in the rural areas.

The development of our agriculture faces the following problems in the short and medium term: High prices of energy in the world; the production and demand of the grain in the world are sharply contradictory and in China, the modernization program for agriculture is being carried out simultaneously with the modernization program for industry, the structure of the whole national economy is seriously out of balance and we are short of funds and energy.

On the international market, the price of oil is at present ranging between \$30 and \$40 per barrel and the relations between supply and demand are not likely to ease considerably for some time. It is apparent that we cannot rely on importing energy in developing our economy. Increases in the price of energy have also affected our imports and exports. Our additional income from the exports of

oil is not in a position to make up for the increases in the expenses of importing grain and finished products.

The UN FAO estimates that the grain of various countries in the world that will be available for exports in 1985 will be 370 billion jin, but the Asian, African and Latin American regions alone will have a shortage of 400 billion jin of grain. Grain prices on the international market are fluctuating to a certain extent, but in the long term they are strong and they are tending to continue to increase. To import grain to make up for the shortage is limited by our capability to pay for it with foreign exchange; it is also limited by the handling capacity of harbor and transportation facilities.

Our country is now in the stage of national industrialization and the state is not yet in a position to allocate enormous funds for agriculture. On the contrary, our agriculture, which is still at a comparatively low level of productive force, has to supply part of the accumulation for the industrialization of our country through various forms. As a result, the accumulated funds that are used for renewing agricultural means of production and expanding reproduction are very limited. And yet, the pace of the state industrialization relies on fairly rapid development of agriculture and the relations between agriculture and industry have thus become sharply contradictory. At the present stage in particular, the structure of our national economy is out of balance and we also have a shortage of funds and energy, therefore under such situations, the ability of the state to allocating funds for agriculture will be further weakened. Such industrial products for agriculture as chemical fertilizer, diesel oil, coal and electricity are far from meeting the needs of the development of agriculture.

In addition, according to the result of the analysis of meteorological information by the department concerned, the climate in our country will enter a low temperature cycle after the 1980's. Although the difference between cold and warm weather is only 1 to 2 degrees, cold weather means that the frost-free period needed for the growth of agricultural crops will be shortened by 10 to 12 days and that the effective, cumulative temperature will be decreased by 140 to 160 degrees centigrade [as published]. Such climatic conditions will affect our agricultural production in the areas north of the Changjiang River.

Some aspects in the basic conditions of our agriculture also merit our attention. The first question is that the foundation of our agriculture is weak. First, the volume of resources for existence per capita is low. Our country has many kinds of the resources for existence, but on the average, the volume of such resources per capita in our country is much lower than the world's level. For example, the average amount of cultivated land per capita in our country is only 1/3 of the world's level, grassland is 1/2, forests 1/8, water resources 1/4 and energy 1/2. Second, the average volume of agricultural products possessed per capita is also low. For example, the grain per capita is 650 jin, cotton 5 jin, meat 23 jin, sugar 6 jin, edible oil 5.5 jin and aquatic products 8 jin. Consequently the people of our country are still not able to free themselves from the "conditions of eking out their livelihood." The cultivated land in our country totals 1.5 billion mu, of which the acreage under irrigation is less than 700 million mu; the farmland with high and stable yields comes to 340 million mu, with an average of over 3 fen per capita. The ability of our agriculture to resist natural disasters is

rather weak, manpower and animal power still constitute a very great proportion of the means of agricultural production and quite a number of regions are still practicing traditional farming methods. Peasants' cultural level is very low and many young peasants are illiterate.

Another problem is that of latent crises:

First, the ecological crisis. With serious water and soil erosion, the natural ecology and economy in the Loess Plateau of northwest China and the western part of the Nei Monggol Plateau are locked in a vicious cycle and they interact on each other. This situation is difficult to change. The process of the silting up of the river bed in the lower reaches of the Huanghe River is speeding up. Now the river bed in the lower reaches of the river rises 10 meters every 10 years and this part of the river has become a "suspended river above the earth." The ecological environment of our agriculture throughout the country has in general been damaged.

Second, the crisis of resources. The forest resources in our country have been seriously damaged, the relations between logging and planting trees are out of balance while indiscriminate logging has not been put under efficient control up to present. The volume of our forest reserves throughout the country is 8.6 billion cubic meters, of which about 50 percent is available for logging. But now the actual logging volume comes to more than 200 million cubic meters per year. If this situation continues unchecked, our country will face the danger of having neither forests nor timber in the next century. The grasslands in our country have also been seriously damaged. Our grazing lands are deteriorating while sandy areas are expanding rapidly. In 1949 there was an average of 100 mu of grazing land per sheep unit, but now the figure has dropped to only 40 mu. Furthermore, the present per unit grass output is only about 50 percent of the output in the 1950's. Our country has little cultivated land while the resources of the barren lands that can be opened up for farming are only about 200 million mu. Various types of capital construction throughout the country occupy 14 million mu of farmland every year. Although the newly cultivated land has recently been able to a certain extent to make up for the farmland occupied by capital construction, the output of 3 to 5 mu of such farmland is still less than the output of 1 mu of the fertile farmland in use. In addition, farmland fertility and organic matters of soil have in general decreased to affect the output of agricultural crops. The location of fresh water in our country is not even. The regions in north China and along the Liaohe River have a serious shortage of water resources and this situation has directly affected the industrial and agricultural production in these regions. Now in the north China plain there have appeared 30 "funnels" that are characterized by decreasing water level and they account for as much as about 13,000 square kilometers. The central water level in the deep-water layer of these "funnels" is lowering 2 to 3 meters each year. As the water level in these "funnel" areas gets lower, the water pumps in these areas have been changed on four occasions and consequently many wells have been discarded. The tight situation of water resources has become an important and urgent problem in the construction of the national economy. In addition, our rural areas are also seriously short of energy. According to statistics compiled in 1980 for 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions across the country, the peasant households that were seriously short of timber made up 48 percent of the total peasant households

throughout the country, which means that nearly 80 million households do not have enough fuel for their daily needs for 3 to 6 months each year. Under such conditions, peasants cannot but log trees and cut grass for their firewood and consequently soil fertility has deteriorated even more rapidly, more trees have been damaged and the situation of water and soil erosion has become even more serious.

Third, the growth of the rural population in our country is in danger of getting out of control. Our country is now facing the third birth peak in the rural areas and yet there is no long-term and effective method at present as to how to control the growth of the population in rural areas. Our original goal was to keep our population down to 1.2 billion by the end of this century; but it seems that this goal may be exceeded. The additional growth of more than 100 million population will cause a series of new problems.

With unfavorable natural conditions, the above-mentioned latent crises may become real crises.

But our agriculture has its own potential and advantages for development.

First, our resources, equipment and facilities have fairly big potential that can be tapped. Of the 1.5 billion mu of cultivated land in our country, about 25 percent is producing high and stable yields, the output of the remaining 75 percent is of medium and low level and of this 75 percent, about 340 million mu may be able to initially make a breakthrough in output because they have the conditions for irrigation. We have to continue with our efforts in gradually readjusting the location of such crops as cotton and sugar and edible oil crops. In addition, in agricultural and semiagricultural areas we must also develop in a big way economic forests, rapid growing timbers and fuel forests, animal husbandry and aquatics breeding. In the hilly and semihilly regions in the south, we can develop economic crops such as rapidly growing timber and oil-bearing trees and such an undertaking has bright prospects in these regions. Over the past 3 decades we have built a great number of key water conservancy projects through state investments and labor accumulation by people's communes and production teams. We have also through the same method formed a network of considerable scope for repairing and making agricultural machinery and a system for popularizing science and technology. Because of various reasons, these facilities were not able to properly bring their beneficial results in the past. But with correct policies and measures, they will constitute a beneficial factor for further promoting the development of agriculture.

Second, ours is a vast country with a varied climate, a strong ability to meet urgent situations and the people are very flexible in economizing and consumption as well as being industrious. With these conditions, our agriculture has fairly strong ability to endure and adjust itself to natural calamities.

Third, the nationalization of resources and cooperativization of agriculture are in the interests of the unified planning of the state and the collective, comprehensive management and rational use of resources. In this way, the state and the collective will be able to improve on a bigger scale the conditions for production and the ecological environment and create good conditions for agriculture to depart from the natural economy and to use modern production technology and methods so that it will turn to specialization and socialization.



Fourth, our agriculture has a good tradition that includes a diversified pattern of economic management, farming according to specific conditions, intensive farming and organic cycles of soil fertility. This tradition is in line with the orientation in the future development of our agriculture that includes rational location, and intensive and benign ecological cycles. With such a tradition it will be more natural and easier for our agricultural production to develop to a higher stage.

The situation of our rural economy has been encouraging since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and this situation is mainly shown in the following three aspects. First, the structure of agriculture has initially been readjusted. Attention has been paid to forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and they all have made progress. The area of industrial crops has been expanded and their output has increased considerably. Second, the market has become more active. The volume of the marketed agricultural and sideline products has increased considerably, consumers have more choice in buying and the tight situation in supply and demand between the rural and urban areas has eased off. Third, peasants are happy. The six great policies (to respect the autonomy of producers and encourage farming according to specific conditions; to implement various forms of production responsibility systems; to increase the purchasing price of agricultural and sideline products; to reduce and exempt from tax and to reduce the purchase of, or not purchase, grain by the state in some regions; to develop household sideline production and open up free markets; and to stably and enormously import grain for a certain period so as to readjust the irrational structure in agricultural production and to enable peasants to have time for recuperation) that are being implemented by the state in rural areas have been welcomed by the peasants. The income of peasants has generally increased and their living standard has been improved. Many peasants in backward and difficult areas now have enough to eat. With more economic freedom, peasants have further displayed their initiative in production. In addition, the thinking of people in agricultural departments and in rural areas has further been emancipated.

It has been mentioned above that our country has fairly rich natural resources and quite a lot of space for activities for the development of our agriculture. But with varied and complicated factors both at home and abroad, it is unlikely that our country will acquire the necessary material and technological conditions in the short or medium term for turning these resources into actual advantages. Therefore our actual maneuver ability is relatively little. Consequently, although we have realized the importance of natural law and economic law, we still cannot follow them in some aspects. For example, to readjust the structure of agricultural production and to farm according to specific conditions are restricted by grain shortage while to readjust the contradiction between production and demand by means of the price lever is restricted by the limited financial power of the state.

The state is in a position to solve only the problems that are caused by certain above-mentioned restrictions. But it is beyond our ability to solve the obstacles that are created by all contradictions. Therefore it will be a long time before our agricultural production reaches the desired standard and our rural economy prospers. We can in no way hope that we will be able to rapidly free ourselves from difficulties just through a certain breakthrough or the efficiency of a certain measure. We must clear-headedly estimate and properly analyze the foundation which we are relying on, the various restrictions that may be or will be

naturally met in the future development, the compound roles of the factors of various latent crises and the objective conditions for potential and advantages for rural economy and agricultural resources to turn into productive force. Only when we are able to take the correct strategy for development, to work out principles and planning that are scientific, feasible and in line with the ability of our country and to implement various comprehensive economic, political and social policies and when the whole party, the whole people and the various departments continuously spare no efforts in their works, will we be able, on the basis of the considerable achievements made over the past 3 decades in changing the situation of the poverty-stricken 500 million population to a situation in which the 1 billion population has enough to eat and wear, to strive to realize a comparatively affluent living standard for the 1.2 to 1.3 billion population by the end of this century.

## II

When we analyze the situation, the conditions for restriction and the beneficial factors of our agriculture and consider the orientation of our agricultural development, we must also pay attention to the following factors formulated at home and abroad for our enlightenment:

First, "there is only one earth." The world of nature is an entity that is constantly moving, with interrelated parts and organic cycles. Under the situation in which the world population is increasing by 2 percent every year and doubling every 35 years, the globe seems to be getting "smaller" with each passing day. The dwellers of this planet are becoming more and more interrelated and dependent on one another and it is becoming more and more important to coordinate the economic development within a country and on the whole globe and to protect the environment. But at the same time we must understand that "resources are limited." At present, the pace at which people are extracting natural resources is much quicker than the growth of the resources while many forms of extraction are characterized by indiscriminate use and damage of resources.

Second, "multilevel and diversification." Man's understanding and the extent of his use of natural power is not balanced and because natural geology and traditions of civilization differ from place to place, multilevel productive forces have been formed. Therefore the relations of production and social relations that are restricted and demanded by the level of development of the productive forces have many types and are diversified. Diversification has resulted in flexibility, adaptability and vitality. Consequently it has also become necessary to "display advantages and avoid disadvantages." Each nation and each region have their own advantages. The basic stand for a country and a region to make rapid progress is to tap their existing potential and display their advantages according to their specific conditions, comply with the general trend in the economic development of the socialization of productive force and internationalization, establish economic and cultural relations among regions and fully make use of the beneficial factors of international and regional exchanges.

Third, "effect and justice." So-called social "justice" without paying attention to economic effect means nothing but distribution of poverty and such a society will not be able to depart from backwardness. But economic growth that departs

from social justice is unstable and it cannot last long. It is a very important and delicate question how to justly guarantee the effect and to use it to improve justice.

Fourth, "to effectively control population is a key question for developing countries to rapidly develop their economy." [Developing] the form and content of how to spread modern scientific technology and material civilization among the 800 million peasants is a very arduous task for our country. It is also very difficult to arrange the enormous surplus labor force as a natural result of the process of realizing the agricultural modernization program. While paying attention to population control, we must also pay attention to "mental investments and improving the quality of men." Developed industrialized countries now regard education as an educational project as well as a preparatory stage for production. They also regard management and technology as two wheels for modernization. To establish mental advantages is a basic measure for a nation to catch up in both existence and development and to establish itself in an unassailable position. One of the very important reasons enabling Japan and West Germany to rapidly stage a comeback and stand in the forefront of the world is that these countries have a longstanding and good educational foundation and enormous technological power.

In studying the questions in the development of our agriculture, we must also probe into the following relations:

First, the relations between potential and advantages. Our agriculture has great potential for development, but to turn such potential to actual advantages requires a series of conditions. It is useless to abstractly talk about potential or advantages. For example, in dealing with the questions of how to rationally make use of resources, it is necessary to investigate and classify the potential of the resources so that we will be able to invest in some of the potential that requires less investment and that can be more rapidly turned into actual productive force. At the same time it is imperative to clearly understand the orientation and the key points of the strategic investments that are needed for creating a good environment for existence in the future and for completing the development of production. In this aspect we must pay attention to both the intermediate interest and the long-term interest. We must display various small advantages under the premise of displaying comprehensive advantages and avoid various small shortcomings under the premise of avoiding major shortcomings. Under the premise of considering the specific conditions of a country and a province it is necessary to consider the specific conditions of each prefecture, people's commune and production team. Some principles that may be of partial economic effect may not be so once they are considered from the point of the overall situation. We must not only make suggestions that are scientific when they are viewed from the point of technology, but must also study the economic and social feasibility of such suggestions under the existing conditions. The basic question in this aspect does not rest with whether people are willing to do so but with the fact that they can only do so.

Second, the relations between component force and resultant force. Ours is a country with complicated conditions and great differences among regions. Proceeding from the point of their own interest, partial regions and part of the people often in their social practice stressed their own component force to an extreme. In fact, in the process of social progress as a whole, various component forces are



interlocked, contradictory and counteract each other. Therefore no single component force can be completely realized. Engels said: "The purpose of an action is predicted. But the actual results of such action are not predicted." He also pointed out: "Few people can achieve their wishes; in most cases, many predicted goals are contradictory to each other or it may be that these goals cannot be realized right from the start or maybe they lack the means for realization." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," "L. Feuerbach and the Final Stage of the Classic Philosophy of Germany," Vol [number garbled] p 243). Under the condition that various component forces interact on each other, we must be good at grasping the line of the resultant force that in the final analysis will decide the orientation of the progress of our nation and of economic development. We must also consider this work as our starting point in working out our development strategy and principles and policies. In this way, we will be able to avoid the "extreme" in considering how to resolve the existing complicated contradictions and thus we will be getting nearer to the inner law of the objective world.

Third, the relations between truth and mistakes. In summing up, the historical experiences and lessons in the development of agriculture, we cannot put some principles and policies that accorded with the national condition under the past historical conditions into the present conditions that have already changed and criticize them. Also we cannot deny the principles and policies themselves just because there are some mistakes in implementing these principles and policies. For example, the basic contents of the principle "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development" today still accord with the national condition of China. It was only under the influence of the leftist and metaphysical ideology in the past that this principle was used to deny a diversified pattern of economic development. Such a mistake must be corrected. But we cannot because of this mistake deny the basic position and the important roles that are played by grain production in our agricultural production and the whole national economy. Under the international situation during the 1950's and the 1960's when our country did not import a lot of grain from Western countries and when we had no enormous surplus of oil for exports in exchange for foreign exchange, it was then necessary to grasp grain production in a big way. Today, if we do not import more than 20 billion jin of grain in a year to ease grain shortage and on the contrary we shift this burden to the peasants, consequently there would be less room for maneuver for the peasants to recuperate, develop economic crops and undertake a diversified pattern of economic development. The situation is the same with the construction of agricultural water conservancy projects. In the past we made quite enormous waste in water conservancy construction and the effects of such projects were not satisfactory. No doubt we have to draw lessons in this aspect to avoid making such mistakes again in the future. But we cannot arbitrarily conclude that we must not undertake water conservancy projects and that the projects are in a mess. With a huge population and limited cultivated land, our country cannot but introduce intensive farming methods and with such methods we have to gradually create the conditions for stable and high production output. We cannot deny that the additional 500 million mu of irrigated farmland that has been built since liberation is of great significance in changing the conditions for our agricultural production and in gradually increasing the output of agricultural crops. The farm capital construction that has been carried out since liberation has played a considerable role in helping rural areas to increase output and to minimize the decreases in production during natural disasters. In the past few years, labor

accumulation was too high and it exceeded our ability. Consequently, we only added more burden on the peasants. In addition, because of blind directives, such labor accumulation failed to display its effect and consequently there appeared serious waste. This mistake must be resolutely corrected. But we cannot consequently deny the importance of mainly relying on collective labor accumulation to change the conditions for agricultural production during the present stage and for a long time to come. Under the situation in which the state is not in a position to invest enormously on agricultural water conservancy capital construction and to shoulder all or part of the serious losses that are suffered by agriculture and peasants during natural calamities, it is a correct principle to encourage the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, to fight and win natural disasters by relying on the united strength of the collective economy, to work out unified planning with regard to hills, water resources, farmland, forests, roads and villages, to carry out farm capital construction on a wider scale that is beyond the reach of the individual economy and to work hard to create conditions for stable and high yields. It is very dangerous for such a populous, big and poor country as ours to do away with collective labor accumulation.

### III

In order to change the weak foundation of our agriculture, overcome the latent crises, change restricting factors to promoting factors and display our own advantages, it is imperative to do a good job in the following four aspects:

First, probe into and create many forms of socialist rural economy that have the advantages of promoting collective unified management and that are able to inspire the initiative of individual producers.

The situation of the rural economy and culture in our country differs very much from one place to another, with different levels of development. Consequently the relations of production in rural areas are diversified and multilevel. The experiences and lessons over the past many years prove that peasants will have a sense of responsibility, develop their production in depth and breadth and create rich material wealth that is needed by society only when they have become the masters of their own fate. The collective economy means collective management, not centralized labor. During a certain stage in the development of productive force, there no doubt exist active and beneficial factors that are based on economic union with common interest. But if we one-sidedly consider this situation and centralized labor, particularly the centralized labor with equal distribution, we will consequently suppress producers' labor initiative and spoil social productive force.

One of the characteristics of agricultural production is that the process of labor is not necessarily unanimous with the process of production; a considerably long period in the production process of agricultural crops and livestock is a natural growing period that does not require people's labor, there are no "intermediate products" but "finished products." Therefore agricultural production is not like industrial production that demands strict division of labor and close coordination. This situation means that there are some aspects which are suitable for individual management and dispersed operation.

We must understand that our country has big river basins. Therefore in order to resist floods, drought and large-scale insect pests that cannot be coped with by individual management, we must carry out the agricultural capital construction to surpass the land autonomy of small production so as to realize stable and high yields, avoid capitalist annexation in the process of agricultural modernization, introduce science and technology and advanced production methods, gradually develop cultural education and welfare and control the growth of population in rural areas and effectively make use of natural resources and equipment and rationally locate production to meet social comprehensive needs. All this requires that agricultural laborers be organized and coordinated collectively. This shows that there are some aspects in our agricultural production which require mutual cooperation and collective management.

As some of the past policies for our rural collective economy had the shortcomings of far removed from the scene and of producers being divorced from those who were engaged in management, the key points in the form of transforming the rural economic management should be: First, to acknowledge and protect the autonomy of producers so as to solve the problem of unifying management policies with practice in production. Second, to establish and perfect the production responsibility system so as to combine the activities of producers with the function of those who are engaged in management. The various forms of the "system of assigning production quotas" that are being implemented in rural areas are characterized by direct interest, simple method, flexible operation and concrete responsibility. These forms have reflected the inner demand of the activities of agricultural production and the development of the rural commodity economy and have shown their strong vitality. The new economic integration that has emerged in the people's communes and production teams with a fairly firm collective economy and which have perfected the production responsibility system and the places that have introduced fixing output quotas for individual households and assigning households full responsibility for task completion are all characterized by unified management, separate accounting, assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output and assigning responsibilities to specialized teams. We must persist in the orientation of such integration and the principle of displaying the initiative of the collective and individuals and encourage collective competition and collective coordination in the development of the country and individual competition and individual integration in the development of the collective.

For this purpose, it is necessary for the state to relax the policies for the production and management by both individuals and the collective and to make both the individuals and the collective bear the same responsibility for the state. But the present situation is that the regions with a fairly high production level and stronger collective economy are responsible for the state's basic purchasing tasks of the majority of the agricultural commodity products and they have been much restricted in their development by the present system. As the various forms of production responsibility systems are developing under different conditions, consequently the people's communes and production teams with stronger collective economy often fail to fully display their own advantages. Furthermore, such people's communes and production teams have lower income in both materials and cash and consequently this situation is not in the interest of further consolidating and developing the unified management of the collective. This is a new problem that has to be studied seriously.



In determining the forms of production responsibility systems it is necessary to continue to pay much attention to the question of controlling rural population. We have made remarkable achievements in the 1970's in controlling rural population thanks to the advocacy that was made by society in a big way, to the necessary administrative measures taken by the state and the collective and to certain welfare. No matter what form of responsibility system we are carrying out, it is necessary for us to comprehensively consider the needs of the two aspects of promoting material production in a big way and strictly controlling the local population. A trend of slackening our efforts in any of these aspects means that we are borrowing money at a high interest rate from the future and adding a heavy burden on tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. We can in no way do so.

Second, study and work out strategic planning for comprehensive harnessing and exploitation of our land according to general investigations of our resources and agricultural regional division and study and work out the principles for implementing the planning in stages.

The comprehensive harnessing and exploitation of our land include rational exploitation of agricultural resources, exploitation and utilization of ore resources, rational location of industrial and agricultural production, harnessing rivers to prevent floods, state ecological capital construction, the building of towns in rural areas and road networks and the building of a base for the state agricultural commodities.

In this aspect, the state agricultural funds should be mainly invested in projects for preventing floods in big rivers and in projects for exploiting and making use of water resources, particularly projects for preventing floods in the seven big rivers and projects for supplementing and rationally utilizing the water resources in the regions of north China and the Liaohe River; in the state ecological capital construction, particularly the water and soil conservation of the Loess plateaus that are the protective belts for the north China plain and for the ecology of the central plain zone and comprehensive harnessing of the deteriorating grasslands in the central and western parts of the Nei Monggol Plateau; the building of the base for the state agricultural commodities must be mainly concentrated on grain and forests, the work of developing grain production must be mainly concentrated on the 340 million mu of cultivated land that has the conditions for irrigation and that is producing medium yields, in transforming the low-yielding farmland in the regions with comparatively good rainfall conditions and in developing organic dry crops; the main work in forestry should be the exploitation and building of the forest regions in northeast China and the forest base with rapid growing trees in south China, nursing medium-aged trees and seedlings and transforming agricultural areas.

With a shortage of construction funds, the financial power of our country for developing agricultural production is limited, therefore our material power must be used selectively and in a planned way. That is to say, the funds must be invested in the projects that require less investments but turn out more products with quick returns and high commodity rate and that will be able to play a vital role in the overall situation. Therefore it is of great significance to step up the construction of the "medium zone" of our agriculture.

If we regard the northeast China plain, the north China plain and the plains in the middle reaches of the Changjiang River as the "combination part," that is the "intermediate zone" of west and east China, then these are the regions with the medium production output and the biggest potential in the agricultural production of our country. The total farmland, population and the output of main agricultural products in these regions comprise more than 40 percent of the total throughout the country. These regions have better industrial and agricultural foundation and conditions of natural climate, a relatively high technological level in production and fairly good social economic conditions. But their production output is medium or higher medium by national standard. In the next 20 years, the state's limited financial and material power must mainly be invested in these regions because by doing so it will be easier to achieve better economic effect.

The eastern part of this "intermediate zone" is the eastern area of our country that includes the Yantai region of Shandong Province, the Changjiang delta and the Zhujiang delta with developed agricultural economy. This area is characterized by good climate and good conditions for production, high soil utility rate, high technological level in production, high agricultural commodity rate but also with high production costs. The future task of this area is to further consolidate and improve production on the basis of lowering production costs. But it is improper for the state to invest enormously in the construction in this area in the next 20 years.

The western part of this "intermediate zone" is the western area of our country that includes the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, Loess Plateau, Nei Monggol Plateau and several big basins. With the exception of the Chengdu plain, the natural conditions in this area are very bad while production facilities are very backward and the agricultural technological level is low. The water and soil erosion on the Loess Plateau and the central and western part of the Nei Monggol Plateau is very serious while the ecology and economy are in the grip of a vicious circle. The main task of this area in the next 20 years is to take comprehensive measures to gradually slow down and stop these two vicious circles that are interacting on each other. The funds and materials for special purposes must be allocated to this area for carrying out comprehensive harnessing. The southern part of this "intermediate zone" is the southern area of our country that includes tropical and subtropical hilly regions and few plains. With advantageous natural conditions, this area has several hundred million mu of grassy hills and slopes that are suitable for developing forestry, animal husbandry and diversified management. In particular, Hainan Island and Xishuangbanna are most suitable for developing tropical industrial crops. These two places have considerable natural and economic potential which can be exploited and utilized in a planned way. The above-mentioned tentative ideas about the major construction of our agriculture for the next 20 years can be explained as: Consolidating the eastern area, stabilizing the western area, exploiting the southern area and developing the central area.

In this "intermediate zone," northeast China is mainly producing wheat, beans and sugar crops, north China is mainly producing wheat, cotton and edible crops while the plain in the middle reaches of the Changjiang River is mainly producing rice, cotton and edible oil crops; these regions thus have their own advantages. The region of the Yellow River and the Huai-Hai region in north China that is situated in the middle section of the zone has advanced communications and industry

and is dotted with oilfields and coal mines. The cultivated land and the population of this region make up one-fifth of the national total and it is characterized by dense medium and small cities. This region has very great potential for agricultural production. With such advantageous conditions, there is much hope for this region and therefore it should become the base of our agricultural production. But taken as a whole, the rural economy in this region is in a position of being able to provide just enough products for people to eat and wear. It needs a period of time for recuperation and in particular it is difficult for the time being for this region to solve the problems of comprehensively harnessing several big water systems and solving the shortage of water resources. Therefore, a large-scale project for harnessing and exploiting in this region had better be carried out in the 1990's. Compared with other regions of the country, the region in the northern section of the "intermediate zone" that includes the Song-Liao plain and the Song-Nen plain and the plains in the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang River in the southern section of this zone have a relatively high production rate. Therefore it would be best to turn these regions into a key base for the state's agricultural commodities in the 1980's so as to form powerful southern and northern fists. These tentative ideas can be summarized as: To the north, grasp the works in Heilongjiang and Jilin and to the south grasp the work in Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces; first of all promote the production in the northern section and the southern section of the zone and then promote the production in the regions in the middle section of the zone.

Of course, the above-mentioned tentative ideas are not absolute. To consolidate the eastern part of the country does not mean that it is unnecessary to improve and stabilize the production in the western part of the country. Neither does it mean some places with better conditions cannot make progress in advance. In promoting the production in the regions with the present medium production level, it is necessary for each province, region and prefecture to carry out the work according to their own conditions. In short, once we are able to build well this "intermediate zone" it means that we are able to grasp the economic power of more than 50 percent of our national agriculture. It means that with a strong material base, we will be able to carry out work on a big scale to comprehensively harness and exploit the western part of our country in the next century.

Third, when we are able to stably increase grain output, we must grasp well the orientation for a diversified pattern of economic management, develop the rural commodity economy in a big way and gradually develop production, processing, marketing and services in rural areas so that peasants will be able to become rich without having to leave their villages.

Our country is not in the stage of a commodity economy. The commercialization of the rural economy and specialization in production are the premise for the socialization and modernization of the whole of agricultural production as well as important conditions for readjusting the structure of the economy and transforming the economic system. A considerable part of the funds for developing agriculture depends on the development of the production and exchange of the commodities in rural areas, the starting point and development of our industry during the whole readjustment period, and the improvement in the situations of the state's finance; to a great extent, such funds also depend on the development of the rural commodity economy. One of the important strategic measures that have been taken by our country at present to improve the industrial and financial situation and readjust the



structure of industrial production is to develop light industry and the textile industry in a big way and 70 percent of the raw materials that are needed by such industry are various commodities supplied by agriculture.

Grain production is the foundation of the whole of agricultural production. Each step in the increase of people's consumption of food and drink can be realized only under the premise of the constantly increasing direct or indirect grain consuming volume. Our people's average consumption of meat, eggs and milk may increase by 100 percent by the end of this century, but grain will still remain the prop and foundation of people's food and drink consumption and therefore it is necessary for us to continue to pay attention to grain production. Nevertheless, we cannot consider agriculture as a mere planting undertaking and consider such an undertaking as nothing but grain production. Such one-sidedness once resulted in bad effects that included slowing down and narrowing agricultural production, increasing the burdens of and making life even more difficult for the peasants, gradual worsening of the ecological system in some regions and making the people's food component monotonous and these situations constitute a serious lesson for us. Compared with solely growing grain, the diversified pattern of economic management by "big agriculture" has such advantages as high commodity rate, wide ranges in the division of labor in specialization in production, more employment and quick fund accumulation and all these are in the interest of promoting the development of the rural commodity economy. The development of the traditional diversified pattern of economic management will broaden new demand and open up new sectors and consequently it will be able to turn the feasibility of wholesale innovation of agricultural technology into reality. In addition, with increases in the income of peasants and the emergence of production forms of various specialization, peasants will need rich varieties of goods, technology and culture and such needs will eventually promote the transformation and changes in peasants' life, production and thinking and this situation will become an inner motive force for the progress of all the rural areas.

The various forms of production responsibility system that are being implemented in the broad rural areas effectively and that have resulted in increases in output and income have been welcomed by peasants. Such forms have to varying extents linked producers with the means of production and the activities of the producers with material interests. Following increases in the quantity and varieties of the surplus agricultural products in the places that have implemented the various forms of production responsibility system, these places have consequently activated and developed the commodity economy. We must understand that no matter whether it is individual management or collective management, it can no doubt promote the development of the rural commodity economy as long as it persists in the principle of acknowledging the individual interest and autonomy of producers, mobilizes initiative and works hard to improve the commodity rate of commodities. It is not individual management alone that accords with the development of the commodity economy. As a "legal" producer with independent economic interests, the collective will also be able to display its particular advantages in the production and exchange of commodities as long as it is able to perfect its inner responsibility system, eradicate leftist influences and arouse the initiative of individual commune members.



Communications and commercial supply and marketing are two important links for developing the rural commodity economy. Without these two links, it will not be possible for agricultural products to become commodities; neither will it be possible to basically change the self-sufficiency and backwardness of the small peasant economy, nor will it be possible for rural areas to become rich. "In order to become rich, it is necessary first of all to open up roads." The people's communes and production teams in hilly regions have to build roads, the state also has to invest in road building. We must work hard to promote the development of the communications network to serve agriculture and to link rural and urban areas with various economic regions. Furthermore, the development of the rural economy requires the transformation of the existing management system of administration, commerce and finance. Without such transformation, the economic integration among departments, regions and natural villages will be hindered; in addition, because of the blockage in the links of circulation, the processing and sale of the agricultural and sideline products by agricultural producers, the purchases of the industrial products for agricultural use and the obtaining of the production funds will be drastically restricted. Our tasks are to find out new things, promote integration, perfect circulation, gradually carry out transformation with regard to the system concerned according to its own specific conditions and establish regional and national market prediction and information systems for agricultural products so that we will have the initiative in guiding the rural commodity economy to develop healthily.

Fourth, work hard to exploit the mental resources in rural areas so as to fully display the roles of science and technology in promoting the development of agriculture.

The development of education, the training of various specialized talents and the general improvement in the cultural, scientific and technological levels of agricultural producers play a decisive role in modernizing agriculture. The big difference in the labor productivity between advanced and backward countries is directly reflected in the big difference in the cultural level between these two types of countries. Our country must increase the investments in the exploitation of mental resources and according to the capability of the state gradually increase the proportion in the investments in agricultural scientific research and education so as to guarantee the training of enough agricultural technicians of fairly high quality, increase the agricultural scientific level and change as soon as possible the present backward and passive situations. At the same time, it is imperative to increase the expenses for peasants' sparetime education with emphasis on eliminating illiteracy among young peasants, popularizing technology and training the management staff and technicians in rural areas. It is necessary to increase the wages of the staff, workers, cadres and technicians in agricultural sectors and work out measures and related policies for drawing in talent to rural areas and for promoting the economy.

Since the founding of the PRC, our agricultural research institutions and the departments that are responsible for actual work have made effective and successful breakthroughs that have helped increase output and income in various related technology such as in cultivation, planting, irrigation, fine seed strains (including forestry, animal husbandry and fishery), application of fertilizer, and tree and crop protection. But because of the bureaucratic agricultural leadership system,

thinking and methods and some other reasons, most of these technological achievements have not been widely applied and it is a serious waste. Practice in many places has proved that good and healthy seedlings will be able to increase output by 10 percent while the seedlings of new varieties that are suitable to local natural conditions will be able to increase output by as much as 20 percent or more. There are bright prospects for us in working hard to popularize the existing successful technology and the constantly emerging new technology. Sichuan Province has trial-implemented a "contract system for popularizing the combination of technology and production" that was signed by agricultural research and technology departments and production units. According to this system, the related research and technology units are able to enter the economic sector to become an important link in the process of production, directly take part in creating material wealth and attain economic benefit; on the other hand, the cycle in the use of the results of research work in production will be drastically shortened and the units that are directly responsible for production will be able to increase output and income to a varying extent. This is a new breakthrough of great significance. It is necessary for some time to come to improve the institutions that are responsible for popularizing agricultural technology and strengthen the contacts between research and scientific departments, departments that are responsible for producing goods and materials; on the other hand, it is also necessary for the agricultural research units to change the past tendency of being divorced from reality; with the exception of the research on basic subjects, these units must mainly concentrate their work on applicable research items and in popularizing these items. These units must fully pay attention to and strengthen the research on items that are urgently needed in production at present and these items include edible oil-bearing trees, single-cell protein, upland crops, drought and cold resistant species, grain reservation and transportation and the strengthening of nutrition. These measures will promote a fairly good situation in the development of our agriculture and will have a good effect on the medium and long-term prospects for the development of our agriculture.

At the present stage, our agricultural mechanization must mainly be concentrated in the following five points: (1) Meet the needs in various biotechnical measures. (2) Grasp well the key links for increasing output and income such as improving the precision of operation (such as sowing, pruning, applying fertilizer and harvesting), striving for farming seasons as well as grain drying and reservation and consider the need to decrease labor intensiveness. (3) Consider the needs that accord with the features of production in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and industrial crops in different regions. (4) Meet the urgent needs of enormous transportation machinery in rural areas. (5) Strengthen the management and use of agricultural machinery, do a good job in technological service, supply of spare parts and personnel training and improve the perfection, utility rate and oil saving rate of farm machinery. The pace of development of agricultural mechanization must accord with the level of development of the national economy and be coordinated with the development of a diversified pattern of economic management in rural areas and of the enterprises run by people's communes and production teams so that the labor force that is freed from farm work can be transferred in due time to other economic departments in rural areas.

With regard to agricultural technology, we must have advanced technology for guidance and put "proper technology" to the fore so as to gradually form a technological structure of agricultural economy that accords with the features of China.

Ours is a country with a huge population, limited farmland and a backward economy. Whether in the development of agricultural production, the development of enterprises that are managed by people's communes and production teams or in considering how to open up new production sectors or to use certain technology and equipment in a bid to improve labor productivity, all these must accord with the following requirements: Use local resources, have stable sales, be in the interest of arranging employment, be easy for peasants to handle, consume less ore and energy and raw materials, have relatively low prices, be such that the state is able to mass produce and guarantee supply, accord with the conditions of production in other units, lessen environmental pollution and be in the interest of ecological balance. All these mean "proper technology." Such technology is applicable in wide regions with high efficiency and a less tortuous path. We must also probe into and develop the various industries for rural areas that cannot be replaced by mechanization, have enormous and stable sales on the domestic and international markets and that have high additional value of manual labor technology. In this way our rural areas will become rich.

We must gradually be able to work out policies scientifically and democratically, step up the building of data systems, statistical analysis systems and market forecasting systems and must avoid recommitting the historical lesson of "resolute decision under uncertain conditions and many methods with no idea as how to act."

In the next several decades, the relations of production in our rural areas must take diversified forms of economic organization so as to accord with the multi-level productive force, to closely combine the advantages of the collective economy with the labor initiative of producers and on the basis of voluntary and mutual benefit to push the various forms of economic integration from a low stage to a higher stage. With regard to production technology, it is necessary to do away with the shortcomings of the traditional farming methods that are characterized by dispersed operation and conservatism to promote the advantages of intensive farming, a diversified pattern of economic management and the organic cycles of soil fertility, absorb the advantages of the high efficiency of the industrialized type of agriculture of the modern Western countries, to use the "proper technology" that is characterized by portable size, ease of operation, multipurpose, low price, saving energy and high employment, to gradually and selectively realize agricultural mechanization, gradually improve the conditions for agricultural production by relying on the strength of the collective economy and to combine irrigation with organic dry crops. With regard to the structure of production, it is necessary to establish agricultural, industrial and commercial industries at the same time, to realize harmonious existence between mankind and other living things, to form a rural economic structure that combines agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry and an agricultural production structure. With regard to social life, it is necessary, with the development of production, to gradually increase the consumption level of peasants and improve their health and cultural education. In this way we will be able to take a less tortuous path while our agriculture will be able to develop more rapidly.

It is a great cause as well as a grandiose experiment for our country to enable the 800 million peasants to get rid of poverty and become rich, to make the broad rural areas prosper and to enable itself to enter the ranks of the world's advanced countries. We have joined the discussion and study of the strategic problems in the development of our economy and have presented our immature views in the hope of attracting comment from others and to exchange views. We will continue our efforts in this aspect.



## BRIEFS

**COTTON PURCHASE QUOTA FULFILLMENT**--Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--By 10 December, China has purchased 2,367,500 tons of cotton, 17,500 tons more than the annual quota or 160,000 tons more than during the same 1980 period, according to the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives. Now sales to the state by cotton growers are continuing in various places. Although some provinces suffered serious droughts, waterlogging and early frost this year, the country's cotton output is expected to surpass the record figure of 2,707,000 tons in 1980. Both Shandong and Jiangsu provinces produced more than 500,000 tons. By 10 December, Shandong Province purchased 600,000 tons of cotton, 124 percent more than the quota. The province is expected to purchase another 50,000 tons this year. Jiangsu has purchased 493,000 tons of cotton and the purchase is expected to reach 500,000 tons this year. In addition to Shandong and Jiangsu, others overfulfilling state quotas included Henan, Hebei and Liaoning provinces and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. [Text] [OW211135 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 16 Dec 81 OW]

**CROP VARIETIES EXAMINING COMMITTEE**--Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--The national committee for examining and approving crop varieties was set up here today. The committee plans to accelerate the spread of good seed strains and thus promote agricultural production. The committee will examine and approve the economic value of crop varieties, and the area suitable for and skills for the cultivation of different crop varieties. The committee, responsible for all varieties, including those newly bred and those introduced from abroad, also will make proposals regarding the demonstration, propagation and popularization of the crop varieties. With the vice-minister of agriculture Zhao Xiu as its chairman, the committee consists of leaders of administrative departments of agriculture and agrotechnicians. Professor Cai Xu and Professor Zhao Hongzhang, both wheat experts, Professor Yang Shouren, a rice expert, and Professor Zhao Lunyi, a cotton expert, all well known in China, are members of the committee. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 17 Dec 81 OW]

**NATIONAL SEEDLING CULTIVATION MEETING**--The national work conference on the cultivation of seedlings was recently held in Ya County, Hainan Island. Some 20 people responsible for seed cultivation from municipalities and prefectures all over the country attended the conference. The conference was held by the Chinese Seed Corporation, Hainan branch. The conference summed up and exchanged experiences in the cultivation of seeds. According to statistics, the cultivated areas for seedlings in the coming year will exceed 100,000 mu, double that of the previous year and the varieties of seeds to be cultivated will also be increased. [HK210904 Haikou Hainan Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 10 Dec 81 HK]

## ANHUI

### FOOD GRAIN RATIONS IMPROVE IN NORTHERN SECTOR

OW260804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Hefei, December 26 (XINHUA)--Wheat flour and rice, for the first time, constitute more than half the grain consumed by the 16 million peasants in northern Anhui Province, according to a local official.

The traditional peasant diet in this part of China has been sweet potatoes and other course grains, the official said. This year, however, they received 140 kilograms of wheat each person, 40 more than last year.

He attributed the improved diet to the recent good wheat harvest and the government's new economic policies encouraging individual incentive and responsibility.

The area embraces two million hectares of farmland with 1.2 million devoted to wheat, which is two-thirds of the province's wheat hectarage.

However, the area has been frequented by droughts, floods, waterlogging and insects plus the saline-alkaline soil which contains sandy loam. Sweet potatoes have long been the principal food staple for local peasants.

Peasants often deserted their villages in the face of famine before the 1949 founding of the People's Republic. In 1949, per-hectare wheat yield was only 0.75 tons.

The early post-1949 years saw local people embark on a program to harness the Huai River, dredge the Xinbian and Cihuaixin rivers, dig thousands of irrigation and drainage ditches and sink more than 10,000 wells. Drought and waterlogging were greatly reduced and farm production grew. However, the production remained relatively low.

Since early last year, output quotas and production responsibility on a household basis have worked to spur peasants' initiative by directly linking work to income.

This year, the area reaped 2.7 million tons of wheat, 433,000 tons more than 1979's bumper harvest. The per-hectare wheat yield exceeded 2.25 tons, and by early September, the area sold more than 70,000 tons of wheat to the state above quota.

Wheat output in Jieshou County in the northwestern tip of the province reached 3.1 tons per hectare and per capita wheat flour consumption rose to 150 kilograms, 58 kilograms more than last year.

CSO: 4007/142

## ANHUI

### BRIEFS

WHEAT SOWING--Hefei, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--This year Anhui reaped a record harvest of 9 billion jin wheat from its 30.24 million mu wheatfields. In order to continue to reap a bumper harvest next year, the province had as of 20 November completed sowing of 29 million [mu] of wheatfields. [OW281133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0251 GMT 25 Nov 81 OW]

GRAIN OUTPUT--Anhui has reaped a bumper harvest this year. Its total grain output reached 34 billion jin, exceeding the highest previous figure. In contrast with the excellent situation in grain production, the work of levying and purchasing grain has been slow throughout the province. By 25 November, only 82 percent of the levying and purchasing target had been fulfilled. These problems have occurred because the leadership in some areas did not recognize the importance of fulfilling the state plan and was lax and weak in doing ideological and political work. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 81 OW]

OIL-BEARING CROPS--Anhui Province has reaped a bumper harvest of oil-bearing crops this year. Total output was about 200,000 dan, or a 90-percent increase over last year. By 25 November, the province had purchased 452.94 billion jin of vegetable oil, or a 170-percent increase over the same period last year. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 81 OW]

CSO: 4007/142

## BELJING

### DECISION ON TREE-PLANTING DRIVE ADOPTED

OW231815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)--An annual tree-planting drive will take place in Beijing, according to a decision adopted at the final session of the Standing Committee of the seventh municipal people's congress today.

City Mayor Jiao Rouyu was installed as director of the Capital Afforestation Committee formed one week ago, which will lead the drive. Committee members are officials from departments directly under the Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the People's Liberation Army units in Beijing.

According to the Beijing decision, all citizens over the age of 11 and excepting the elderly, sick and disabled, must plant three to five trees every year.

Twenty areas have been designated for planting before 1985. They include seven scenic spots such as the Ming tombs and Western Hills, areas around Miyun and Huairou reservoirs, the banks of five rivers in and around the city, areas along Beijing railways and the highways to Miyun, Tianjin and Zhangjiakou.

The meeting said the city increased the number of trees from 80,000 in 1949 to 8.62 million in 1981, covering 9,733 hectares. Road and river shelterbelts increased from 87 kilometers to 1,787 kilometers, and 2.2 million square meters of grass have been cultivated.

The city proper and suburban towns have 20 percent green cover, the meeting said, and 15 percent forest cover in the city's outskirts. The city covers 1.66 million hectares.

CSO: 4007/142



## FUJIAN

### BRIEFS

**GRAIN WORK CONFERENCE**--The Fujian Provincial People's Government held a provincial grain work conference from 17 to 27 November in Fuzhou. The conference participants discussed questions in connection with the system of purchasing, buying and shipping grain and oil-bearing crops under a contract and questions concerning the levying and purchasing of autumn grain by the government and concerning accelerating the province's food processing industry. The participants decided that the annual state levying and purchasing quota for grain and oil-bearing crops will remain unchanged in the next 5 years. The conference called on railway and transport departments to assist grain-producing areas in solving transport problems. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 2 Dec 81 OW]

**RICE HARVESTS**--This year, Fujian has reaped 2.2 billion jin of middle and late rice more than last year, representing a 20-percent increase. The province has 3.8 million mu of single crop middle and late rice. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 Nov 81 OW]

**BUMPER HARVESTS**--Fuzhou, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Despite serious natural disasters this year, Fujian Province has reaped an all-round bumper agricultural harvest. Although the acreage for grain cultivation in the province was reduced by over 800,000 mu this year, total grain output has exceeded 16 billion jin, surpassing that of last year. Comparing with 1980, the province's output of tea increased by 10 percent, sugarcane by 12 percent, oil-bearing crops by 37 percent and flue-cured tobacco by 64 percent. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0040 GMT 10 Dec 81 OW]

**AGRICULTURAL CROPS**--Despite various severe natural disasters, Fujian Province this year slightly increased grain output compared with last year. The output of oil-bearing crops, tea, fruit and tobacco also increased. This year's total agricultural output value of the province is 7 percent or more above that of last year, while this year's rural per-capita income is expected to increase by 10 or 20 percent. [OW051427 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 3 Dec 81 OW]

CSO: 4007/142

## CIRCULAR ON NEW GRAIN SUBSIDY METHOD

HK250746 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] On 22 December, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government issued a circular changing the method of granting grain price subsidies to staff and workers. The provincial people's government stipulated four regulations for carrying out the new method. The first concerned the targets for subsidies. These subsidies will be granted to cadres and workers of government organs, people's organizations and enterprises under the ownership of the whole people, apprentices under the state plan, retired personnel and those on leave, personnel who have resigned but who are receiving monthly living allowances, postgraduate students, college and university students, primary and secondary school teachers who are residents of towns and cities, who teach in schools run by the local people, receive a fixed salary and consume grain sold by the state and contracted staff and temporary workers who receive permits from labor departments at all levels, including the labor administrative office, and who consume grain sold by the state. The second concerns the amount of subsidy. Everybody will receive a 2-yuan subsidy regardless of their salaries and positions. The subsidy will be included in their monthly salaries. If, due to any reasons, they stop receiving a salary, the subsidy will automatically be terminated. Third, in enterprises and units under collective ownership, the staff and workers who have fixed salaries and who consume grain sold by the state can, in principle, receive the subsidy in accordance with the stipulated method. Fourth, after the new method is implemented, people who receive a higher amount of subsidy in accordance with the previous stipulation, or who receive subsidies from other provinces, and army men who have received grain subsidies and allowances after leaving the army will receive the amount of subsidy stipulated in the new regulation. Greater amounts will not be paid. In the future, people who receive subsidies from other provinces and army men who receive allowances and grain subsidies will be paid according to this regulation. This new method will go into effect beginning 1 January 1982.

CSO: 4007/142

PRIVATE PURCHASE OF HAND-GUIDED TRACTORS INCREASES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "The Production Responsibility System Has Promoted the Development of Agricultural Mechanization; Our Province's Farm Families Have Purchased Over 10,000 Units of Hand Tractors Singly or Jointly"]

[Text] As the various forms of production responsibility system are implemented in the farm villages, our province's commune member families are purchasing more and more tractors and other small pieces of farm machinery singly or jointly. According to statistics, from January to September of this year throughout the province, over 10,000 hand tractors were sold, an increase of 10 percent over the same period last year. Most of them were purchased by commune member families singly or jointly. At present, the number of tractors purchased by commune member families singly and jointly has already reached over 30,000 units, constituting 20 percent of the number of tractors owned in the whole province and 53 percent of the number of tractors owned throughout the whole region. The number of tractors purchased privately by county commune members in other regions also constitutes over half the number owned.

After the production responsibility systems of contracting production to the family and contracting work to the families were implemented, the productive enthusiasm of the commune masses rose, income increased, and the ability to purchase farm machinery increased. In a situation in which the plots have changed from large to small, the business is relatively scattered, and the progress of farm work is not uniform, the tractors operated originally by the communes and brigades cannot satisfy the needs in agricultural production. In this situation, the commune member families have voluntarily joined together as joint families or single families and used their own capital to purchase tractors and other small pieces of farm machinery. During the busy farm season, the machinery is used in farm work; during the fallow season, the machinery is used comprehensively. In this way, the problem of the deficiency of manpower and draft animal power has been solved, and this has created conditions for farm villages to become rich.

The farm machinery management departments of each locality have enthusiastically supported the commune member families operating tractors singly or jointly and have encouraged the enthusiasm of the farmers for purchasing farm machinery on their own by treating it like the machinery and vehicles of the collective. They have trained operators the same way, examined and issued operating permits the same way, supplied spare parts the same way, and supplied fuel the same way. They have strengthened leadership, managed well, guided and organized the users

to serve agricultural production, serve the development of diversification and serve the people's lives, and serve in making the farm village to become rich. For example, at the Shengang Commune in Conghua County, there are over 100 hand tractors operated by single families and families jointly. The commune's agricultural machinery station regards these vehicles as a part of the agricultural mechanization. During summer tilling this year, the farm machinery station actively helped the individual commune members to maintain and repair the hand tractors they operated. And like the tractors of the collective, the principle of supplying more fuel for tractors that till more land was followed in allocating fuel. This encouraged 80 percent of the individual commune members operating tractors to join mechanized tilling, and a total of 29,340 standard mu were tilled. The machine tilled area constituted 30 percent of the total area of cultivated land. Thus, the commune members, the operators and the commune "were all happy," forcefully promoting the development of agricultural production.

The form of operating the farm machinery by commune member families singly and jointly suits the present operating system in the farm villages. Preliminary indications show that there are many benefits: 1) It has promoted the development of agricultural production and increased the income of the collective and the individual. 2) It is beneficial to the careful maintenance and utilization of machinery and vehicles and has increased the efficiency of utilization of the vehicles. 3) Conservation is emphasized everywhere, expenditures and costs are reduced, which is beneficial to lowering production costs. 4) Operation is versatile, which is convenient to the masses; the machinery can serve the individual families. The facts show that fully developing the enthusiasm of the individual and the collective to operate farm machinery is an effective way to develop agricultural mechanization.

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CSO: 4007/108

# PEARL RIVER DELTA HAS POTENTIAL FOR GROWING HYBRID RICE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Practice in 7 Counties and 18 Localities Proves the Pearl River Delta Has a Great Possibility for Planting Hybrid Rice; the County Agricultural Committee and the Agricultural Department Organized the Chiefs of the Agricultural Bureaus and the Technicians To Go to the Site To Learn, To Evaluate and To Obtain a More Uniform Understanding"]

[Text] The field meeting to study hybrid paddy rice production in our province's central region ended 4 November. Through observation and evaluation of hybrid paddy rice production at 18 localities, it is believed that there is a great possibility for our province's central region to develop hybrid paddy rice, and conditions should be actively created for popularization in a big way.

The field meeting was held by the provincial agricultural committee and the provincial agricultural department. Participating in the meeting were chiefs of the agricultural bureaus of the prefecture agricultural offices and the localities and counties, technicians and concerned scientific and hybrid paddy rice experts of the research departments directly subordinate to the province, totaling over 100 persons.

In recent years, Shaoguan Prefecture in our province's northern area and Zhanjiang Prefecture in our province's western area have actively planted hybrid paddy rice and have realized visible results of increased yields. But in the central region, especially the Pearl River Delta, whether hybrid paddy rice should be popularized over large areas was still a question of concern to everyone and a question under debate. Comrades participating in this meeting observed and evaluated hybrid paddy rice production at 18 localities in 7 counties in the Pearl River Delta. They saw, from the encircled fields to the large sandy fields, from the plains to the mountains, from the medium and low yielding fields to the high yielding fields, under the same natural conditions and planting conditions, hybrid paddy rice generally produced an average per mu increase of 100 to 200 jin over ordinary varieties. For example, the Shalang Commune in Zongshan County in the region of sandy fields planted over 6,300 mu of "shan you No 2" in the early crop this year; the average per mu yield reached 840 jin, an increase of 161 jin per mu over ordinary varieties. The commune planted over 5,700 mu of "shan you No 6" in the late crop. There were serious natural disasters, but after trial harvesting, it is estimated that the average per mu yield may still reach over 800 jin.



The Fanhu Commune in Sanshui County in the hilly regions planted 4,300 mu of "shan you No 6" as the late crop this year for the first time; the average per mu yield may reach about 800 jin, an increase of 100 to 200 jin per mu over ordinary varieties. In this way, everyone now has a more unified understanding of the problem of whether hybrid paddy rice should be popularized in the central region.

The meeting affirmed that the new combinations of hybrid paddy rice "shan you No 2" and "shan you No 6" have visible superiority over ordinary rice, as demonstrated by large panicles, more grains, good properties of increased yield, strong resistance to adversity, broad adaptability, and the fact that they can produce increased yields in the coastal regions, the plains, hilly regions and mountain regions.

The meeting analyzed our province's concrete situation and decided that the new combinations of hybrid paddy rice are strongly oriented to the natural conditions of our province. In the central regions of our province, "flood waters" during the early crop in ordinary years occur most frequently from the last 10 days of May to the first 10 days of June. During the late crop, relatively strong "cold dew winds" occur more frequently after 5 October. The heading and flowering periods of "shan you No 2" and "shan you No 6" can avoid the effects of "flood waters" and "cold dew winds," and these are strong varieties that can adapt to our province's natural conditions. In the central region, there are good light and temperature conditions, so the development of hybrid paddy rice has a bright future.

During the meeting, Dr Ruizhi [2629 3843 5347], standing member of the provincial committee and chief of the provincial agricultural committee, came to the meeting to speak. He pointed out that since the Central Committee adopted a series of major policies regarding agricultural production, the productive enthusiasm of the masses has been very high. On this basis, we must undertake scientific planting in a big way. This is a new and important subject of the agricultural battlefield. We must take popularization of planting hybrid paddy rice as a breakthrough to promote scientific planting well and use this to lead the whole agricultural production. We must place planting of hybrid superior paddy rice in an important position, use active and steady guidelines to create conditions and to gradually popularize it. We must be active but not rushed; we must do the work at the demonstration points like the plum blossom well, guide and educate the masses; we must not engage in "arbitrary uniformity" and "doing everything with one blow." At the same time, we must use the method of combining indigenous methods and foreign methods, actively train technical forces, and carry out technical guidance so that the popularization of hybrid paddy rice can achieve even greater results.

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# PSEUDORABIES FOUND IN WATER BUFFALO FOR FIRST TIME

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Tan Zejun [6223 3419 6874] of Wuzhou County: "Five of Wuzhou County's Five Buffalos Suddenly Died; Our Province Discovers Pseudorabies in Water Buffalo for the First Time"]

[Text] Not long ago, five large, fat and healthy water buffalos of the Sucun Brigade of Changqi Commune in Wuzhou County died one after the other within a week. The technicians of the county livestock bureau conducted tests to separate the pathogen, purify the toxic strain and inoculate many animals; they came to believe that the animals died of psueodrabies of water buffalo. This conclusion was evaluated and confirmed by concerned scientific and research departments of our province and Fujian Province.

Pseudorabies is an acute infectious disease of water buffalo caused by the pseudorabies virus. Its latent period is short, the disease occurs rapidly. When the water buffalo is affected by this disease, the body itches, the buffalo rubs itself against walls, trees and the ground, and even uses its teeth to bite its skin to stop the itching; this is accompanied by sudden bursts of neurotic symptoms, such as roaring, ramming against walls, kicking the ground with four legs and rolling in the sleep. The diseased buffalo usually dies within 2 days.

Experiments show water buffalo pseudorabies can infect not only water buffalos but also the common ox, hogs, rabbits, cats, chickens, and rodents. The virus does not easily enter the human body. This disease is very different from the properties of the ordinary rabies virus and the toxic strain. The latter causes death after the diseased dog or cat bites humans or livestock.

At present, there is still no special medicine to treat water buffalo pseudorabies. The preventive measures are: inoculating draft cattle with psuedorabies vaccine in diseased regions; quarantine the cattle affected by pseudorabies, establish a curfew and sterilize the diseased region in time; spread knowledge about prevention of the disease in livestock regions, mobilize the masses to discover the source of the disease early and exterminate rats, which are the major transmitters; the carcass of the cattle that have died from the disease must be sterilized and buried deeply, the diseased cattle must not be slaughtered and sold.

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## BRIEFS

**TAISHAN COUNTY IRRIGATION**--The 3,256-meter-long Dalongdong tunnel in Taishan County was successfully tunneled through on 16 October, 5 months ahead of schedule, after more than 2 years of work. The Dalongdong water guiding tunnel is situated in the Dalongdong mountain region in the southwest of Taishan County, the famous home of overseas Chinese. It connects with the Dalongdong reservoir, which has a capacity of over 200 million cubic meters, in the north, reaching the canal of the Dalongjing reservoir of Shalan Commune in Taishan County. Between the north and south ends are several dozen kilometers of tall mountains, mostly of granite. The tunnel runs straight through these mountains. The construction is very difficult. This project involved a state investment of over 3.1 million yuan. The groundbreaking took place in January 1979. The tunneling through of the Dalongdong water guiding tunnel ahead of schedule, along with the spring tilling next year, can serve to establish a good foundation. After the entire water guiding project is completed, each year it can transfer over 48.51 million cubic meters of water from the Dalongdong reservoir, increase the area of irrigation along the southwest coastal regions of Taishan by 62,000 mu, improve 60,000 mu of irrigated area, and serve an important function in further developing the southwestern coast of Taishan County. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 81 p 1] 9296

**NEW RICE VARIETY**--The provincial Agricultural Sciences Academy held a field observation and evaluation meeting for the new variety of paddy rice "shuang gui 210" from 30 October to 2 November. Over 50 people representing each locality in Guangdong and some other provinces visited the production fields in Fanyu, Nanhai and Hua Counties and conducted trial harvesting and test production. The results converted to a per-mu yield of 937.5 jin of dry grains. "Shuang gui 210" was selectively bred by the Genetic Breeding Laboratory of the provincial Agricultural Sciences Academy's Paddy Rice Institute. It is a dual-purpose variety for the early and late crops. After 3 years and five crops of test planting, it showed that its bumper harvest properties are equivalent to those of "gui chao No 2," its resistance to rice blast and bacterial blight is stronger than "gui chao No 2," the stems are short, the plant is tolerant to fertilizers and resists lodging, and the rice quality is better. Therefore, the delegates believed it has the possibility of becoming the successor to "gui chao No 2." However, its tolerance to cold is slightly less, its growth period is 3 to 5 days longer than that of "gui chao No 2," it is easily affected by sheath and culm blight, so during test planting, attention must be given to taking appropriate measures. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 81 p 1] 9296

GRAIN PROCUREMENT CIRCULAR--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular demanding that all places do well in grasping procurement of autumn grain. The circular says that due to typhoons, torrential rain, plant diseases and insect pests in some places in this province, early rice and late rice production decreased to various degrees. The circular demands that leaders at all levels admit the difficulties brought about by the natural disasters and see the rural excellent situation and the favorable conditions for overcoming the difficulties. They must do well in procuring grain and make good arrangements for people's livelihood. They must adhere to the original policy that the procurement quotas remain unchanged for 3 years. Those who sell more this year can sell less next year. According to the different situation of reduction in production brought about by the natural disaster, their procurement quotas may be reduced or remitted. Regarding the brigades which were struck by serious natural disasters, their procurement quotas can be reduced or remitted if their output of grain cannot meet the needs of the ration after they reserve grain as seeds. It is essential to make good arrangements for people's livelihood in the stricken areas. [HK111507 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Dec 81 HK]

CSO: 4007/142

## DIVERSIFIED RURAL ECONOMY DISCUSSED

OW210916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Harbin, December 21 (XINHUA)--China's northernmost province, Heilongjiang, is successfully diversifying its rural economy by setting up factories and processing plants which use river, mountain, grassland, forest and farm products as raw materials, according to the provincial agricultural department.

Rural communes and their subdivisions have designated 3,700 areas for cultivation of grain, oil-bearing crops, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, timber, fruits, vegetables and medicinal herbs and set up 2,000 centers for raising cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits, marten, deer, bees, fish and silk worms.

Now 5,100 factories have been built which use the raw materials supplied by these areas and centers. Peasants engaged in these undertakings number 135,000. In the past three years, Heilongjiang has provided the domestic and foreign market with 200,000 cattle, goats and pigs; 157,500 tons of fresh milk, milk products, ginseng, edible fungus, honey, liquor, canned food, potato products and flax fiber; plus wooden furniture, straw plaited and willow woven products, and arts and crafts.

The northern part of the province produces potatoes, and starch and vermicelli are produced there. In the central part where flax is grown, 200 small mills have been built which handle 20,000 tons of flax a year. A linen weaving, printing and dyeing mill with 4,800 spindles will be built in Lanxi County, Heilongjiang's major flax producer, in a compensatory trade deal using foreign funds. In the western part of the province, seven milk powder plants use 15,000 tons of cows' and goats' milk annually. Timber processing mills and plants for extracting the juice of wild fruit have been set up in the eastern mountainous region.

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## HEILONGJIANG

### BRIEFS

WINTER FARMING--Threshing of autumn crops is coming to an end in Heilongjiang Province, and preparations for next year's agricultural production are well underway. By 10 December, the province had threshed 62 million mu of grain, 94 percent of the grain to be threshed. Preparatory work for next year's agricultural production with farmland capital construction, the accumulation of farmyard manure and other fertilizers and the maintenance of farm equipment as the focus is in full swing in rural areas. The province has accumulated nearly 200 billion jin of farmyard manure--60 percent of the plan. Over 150,000 persons have been working on farmland capital construction in the eastern disaster area, and they have drained 7 million mu of waterlogged areas. Much grain seed has been stored. [SK170932 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Dec 81 SK]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Bayan County, Heilongjiang Province, handed over 606 million jin of marketable grain to the state by 13 December, 125 million jin increase over the 1980 volume. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 81 SK]

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## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Since the third plenary session, the CCP committees at all levels in Henan Province have implemented the party's policies on the rural areas. With the implementation of various styles of production responsibility systems, the enthusiasm of the peasants has been enhanced and a new upsurge of agricultural production has started in the province. In the past 3 years, the total cultivated area had been reduced by some 4 million mu. The total output of grain, however, has not been reduced at all. Instead, new records were set. We reaped bumper harvests of wheat, tobacco, soyabean and sesame. Since the peasants have liberated their minds, they have been more enthusiastic in promoting a diversified economy. All over the province, the peasants are enthusiastic in planting cotton and tobacco, learning from the progressives and studying science and technology. According to the statistics, peasants in the province have invested over 100 percent more than in previous years in agricultural production. The volume of agricultural machinery sales in October was as much as 150 million yuan, an all-time record. By 3 December, the province had sown 7.55 million mu of wheat fields. The province had completed winter irrigation of 5.65 million mu of wheat fields and had planted 13.7 million pine trees, also an all-time record. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 81 HK]

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## BRIEFS

STATION WEATHER FORECAST--7 December, which was the 12th day of the 11th moon in the lunar calendar, was the first day of great snow (the 21st solar term). The great snow is a solar term which indicates lower temperatures and snowfalls. The peasants are urged to pay attention to resisting drought and protecting seedlings. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81 HK]

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS--Cadres and the masses in the Hubei rural areas started winter water conservation projects and other field capital construction projects after completing the autumn harvest. Up to the end of October, some 600,000 workers participated in field capital construction projects. At present, small-sized water conservation projects are also under construction. In Xiaogan Prefecture, apart from capital construction, other large and medium sized reservoirs and irrigation ditches are also under construction. In Xiangyang Prefecture, more than 17,000 workers are involved in field capital construction and rounding of existing projects. In xianning Prefecture, repairing and consolidation work is being carried out. Since machines have been utilized, these projects have been making good progress. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81 HK]

PEASANTS SIDELINE INCOME--In the rural areas of Xianning Prefecture, the per capita income from household sideline production this year exceeded 100 yuan, an increase of over 50 percent compared with last year. The CCP committees, the people's government and the relevant departments at all levels in Xianning Prefecture promoted both collective production and household sideline production. They actively assisted the peasants in developing household sideline production by providing them with capital, technology and fine seeds. Since the beginning of this year, the prefecture has added some 53,000 mu of private plots and fields for growing fodder; and granted 4.98 million yuan of loans for household sideline production, an increase of 3.33 million yuan over last year. In Tongcheng County, the average income of the peasants increased to 120 yuan from last year's average figure of 40 yuan. Some 6,300 households had an income exceeding 1,000 yuan from household sideline production. This accounts for 9.8 percent of the total number of households in the whole county. [HK220934 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 81 HK]

PEASANTS ASSOCIATION--The Wuhan Municipality Peasants Association was officially established on 7 December. The association held its first representative conference on 3 December. The representatives held that the association should endeavor to achieve a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

Regarding production, the peasants association should organize the peasants in the urban and rural areas to promote the growth of vegetables so that there will be a sufficient supply of vegetables in the cities. As for the building of spiritual civilization, the peasants association should carry out regular ideological and political work and launch five stresses and four beautiful activities so that the peasants will become educated skillful peasants who have a high degree of social consciousness. After discussions, the first committee of the Wuhan Municipality Peasants Association was established. (Cui Guangrong) was elected chairman. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81 HK]

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## BRIEFS

**SIDELINE PRODUCTS PROCUREMENT**--According to the statistics of the provincial supply and marketing cooperatives, up to the end of November, a total of 911 million yuan of agricultural and sideline products had been procured, overfulfilling the year's procurement quota 1 month ahead of the schedule. The volume of procurement of ramie, tobacco, silkworm cocoon, day lily, oranges and tangerines and pepper has increased by a large degree over last year. The supply and marketing cooperatives all over the province had practiced contract systems and set up whole procurement teams so as to promote agricultural and sideline product procurement. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Dec 81 HK]

**BUMPER HARVEST**--Hunan Province has reaped a bumper harvest of the main industrial crops this year. According to the initial statistics compiled by the relevant department, the total output value of industrial crops this year will be some 20 percent more than last year. The province has arranged some 786,000 mu of arable land for industrial crops. Together with the methods of continuous cultivation and of sowing a crop along with another crop on the same land, the areas sown to industrial crops in the province this year are some 3.35 million mu more than last year and add up to 11.4 million mu altogether. [HK111507 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Dec 81 HK]

**NATIVE PRODUCTS PROCUREMENT**--Up to the end of October, the procurement departments of all localities in Hunan Province have procured about 300 types of native products; raw lacquer, wild animals and plants which are worth 92 million yuan. Some of the procured items are unsalable goods. The provincial native product company held a meeting to exchange experiences in minor autumn harvest procurement work in Yueyang from 26 November to 1 December. The meeting studied specific measures to change the unsalable goods into marketable ones. [HK180342 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 7 Dec 81 HK]

**AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE SEMINAR**--The Hunan Provincial Agricultural Committee recently held a seminar for section heads in the rural areas to discuss year-end distribution and settling accounts. The seminar called for carrying out the following tasks. We must do a good job of clearing up and checking the accounts so as to do a good job in distribution. We must ensure that all contracts are fulfilled, and check the grain output and income of the contractors so as to ensure that the state quotas are fulfilled. The growth of community funds and



accumulation funds must maintain a certain ratio according to the actual situation. We must take care of the households enjoying the five guarantees and give preferential treatments to the martyrs' relatives. We must repay loans to the collectives, and arrange the peasants' livelihood in the disaster areas.  
[Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 9 Dec 81 HK]

AGRICULTURE PROCUREMENT QUOTA--By the end of November, the total value of agricultural sideline products procured by the Hunan provincial supply and marketing system had reached some 911 million yuan. The provincial supply and marketing system had fulfilled its procurement quota for this year 1 month ahead of schedule. The supply and marketing departments all over the province had practiced the contract system, set up more procurement centers and provided mobile services, which helped in the procurement of agricultural and sideline products. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 81 HK]

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## BRIEFS

**HYBRID RICE**--Jiangsu Province this year reaped bumper harvests from its 9.69 million mu of hybrid rice, with total output exceeding 8.1 billion jin. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81 OW]

**AGRICULTURAL MEETING**--A provincial agricultural work meeting opened on 6 December in Nanjing, Jiangsu. The main tasks of the meeting are to relay the guidelines of the national agricultural work conference, sum up and exchange experience in developing agriculture in the province, work out the 1982 agricultural plan and study ways to make an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. Over 200 representatives are attending the meeting. They include responsible persons of agricultural bureaus, forestry bureaus and administrative bureaus for diversification of the economy at prefectural, municipal and county levels. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 81 OW]

**CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION**--This year Jiangsu Province scored a record output of citrus fruits. Total production amounted to some 31 million jin, double the output of the good harvest year of 1979. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 81 OW]

**BUMPER HARVEST**--Farms and land reclamation units in Jiangsu Province have turned out 400,420,000 jin of grain this year, exceeding the bumper year of 1980. Total output of ginned cotton reached 310,000 dan, or an increase of 40 percent over 1980. Soil survey was completed over 1.13 million mu of farmland and 200,000 mu of barren land, while fine-strains seeds and scientific farming have been introduced to 550,000 mu of farmland. [OW150817 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 81 p 1 OW]

**RAPE PLANTING**--Jiangsu Province has completed rape planting. By 3 December, it had planted rape on 5.23 million mu, topping last year by 830,000 mu. The province has topdressed more than 1.87 million mu of rape seedlings, accounting for 35 percent of the total rape acreage. [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 81 p 1 OW]

**OIL-BEARING CROPS**--Jiangsu Province reaped 10,999,400 dan of oil-bearing crops this year, topping last year by 67.9 percent. Among these crops are rapeseed, peanuts and sesame. [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 81 p 1 OW]

FOODSTUFFS EXHIBITION--The provincial sales exhibition of the merchant-run foodstuffs industry [shang ban shi pin song ye 0794 6586 7380 0756 1562 2814] products opens in Nanjing, Jiangsu, on 5 December. Responsible comrades of the province and Nanjing Municipality, Han Peixin, Chu Jiang, Zhou Ze, Bao Houchang, [secretaries of the provincial CCP committee] Zhou Yifeng, Wang Bingshi, (Liu Hegeng), (Luo Yunlai), Liu Lin and (Xu Zhi) as well as responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Du Ping [political commissar], Xiang Shouzhi, Zhan Danan, Liu Xiyuan, Sun Keji, (Zhao Ding) and (Nian Guang) visited the exhibition on 4 December. The province's merchant-run foodstuffs industry now boasts 567 enterprises with 8,100 workers. In the past 32 years, this industry has contributed its share to creating a prosperous market, improving the people's livelihood and supporting agricultural and sideline production. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 81 OW]

AGRICULTURE HARVEST--Nanjing, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--This year Jiangsu Province produced more than 45 billion jin of grain, a little more than last year. Output of both cotton and oil-bearing crops exceeded 10 million dan, topping last year's figures by 26 percent and 63 percent respectively. Output of tea, silkworm cocoons, fruits, tobacco and aquatic products reached all-time high record. The province's industrial and sideline production has continued to make progress. Total output value of rural enterprises throughout the province reached 12 billion yuan, topping last year by more than 10 percent. This year grain acreage in the province was reduced by 4 million mu. Per capita income of peasants this year is expected to reach 120 yuan. [OW201351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 11 Dec 81 OW]

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## BRIEFS

MINOR AUTUMN CROPS--Between 1 September to 30 November, Jiangxi Province procured more than 30 million yuan worth of minor autumn crops. [OW150817 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 81 OW]

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR--The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government on 3 December issued an emergency circular urging all localities to do a good job in the production of rape, green manure and other wintering crops in preparation for a bumper harvest next year. The circular said: Jiangxi increased the output of grain and cash crops this year. But since the end of October, rain and low temperatures have affected the sowing and growth of rape. By the end of November, the province only fulfilled about 70 percent of its rape sowing plan. The sowing of green manure and other wintering crops was also unsatisfactory. The circular urged for sowing more wintering crops in vacant lots and tending well the existing ones in order to raise per unit yield of rape and green manure by a fairly big margin. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81 OW]

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## BRIEFS

**GRAIN PROCUREMENT**--Jilin Province has fulfilled its grain purchasing task 1 month ahead of schedule. By 14 December, the province had procured 5.33 billion jin of grain, overfulfilling the plan by 0.3 percent. In Siping Prefecture 24 billion jin of grain have been purchased. Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and the Jilin area overfulfilled paddy rice purchasing quotas. Baicheng Prefecture overfulfilled purchasing quotas of soybean and sorghum. Peasants throughout the province are selling their above-quota grains to the state. [SK170932 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 81 SK]

**CROP VARIETIES**--According to statistics, since the PRC's founding the Jilin provincial and prefectural agricultural science research departments have bred and popularized some 210 fine varieties of corn, rice, sorghum, soybean, millet and wheat and have proved that the output of most varieties increased by some 10 percent over the original varieties. As a result, Jilin Province has increased agricultural production and expanded farming acreage. The province's rice farming acreage increased from 1.3 million mu in 1949 to 4 million mu in 1981, and the per-mu yield increased from 300 jin to 570 jin. The wheat sowing acreage also increased from 700,000 mu to 2 million mu. The average per-mu yield increased from 60 jin to 150 jin. [SK280603 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Nov 81 SK]

**SUGAR PRODUCTION LINE**--A new production line was recently established in the new China Sugar Refinery in Jilin Province. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Dec 81 SK]

**SIDELINE PRODUCTION**--According to a recent estimate, Jilin Province's cash income from commune members' domestic sideline production will reach 1.4 billion yuan this year, an increase of 398 million yuan, or 40 percent, over the 1980 level. The per capita cash income is 94.2 yuan, a 25.2 yuan increase or 37 percent, over 1980. According to statistics compiled by the department concerned, over 90 percent of meat, poultry and eggs supplied on the province's urban and rural markets is provided by commune members' sideline production. Some 129,600 rural households, 4.4 percent of the province's total, are either specializing in or primarily raising livestock and poultry. [SK051103 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81 SK]

SOYBEAN PROCUREMENT--Yushu County had marketed 101.43 million jin of soybeans to the state by 21 December, an increase of 70.5 million jin over 1980 and 86 percent above the annual soybean procurement plan. Soybeans were top quality. [SK230802 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81 SK]

SOYBEAN HARVEST--Changchun, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Jilin Province has reaped a bumper harvest of soybeans this year. According to information received, the total output in the province is expected to exceed 1.4 billion jin. Commune members have begun selling soybeans to the state, and by 3 December more than 500 million jin of soybeans had been delivered to state granaries. [OW191159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0013 GMT 11 Dec 81 OW]

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## BRIEFS

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--About 24 counties and districts in Liaoning Province have each handed over 100 jin of grain to the state in 1981. Changtu County, the most outstanding one, handed over 1 billion jin of grain to the state. [sentence as printed] The Liaoning Provincial People's Government recently issued a notice to commend the peasants of these 24 counties and districts. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 81 SK]

BUMPER HARVEST--Teiling Prefecture reaped a bumper harvest in 1981--the fourth good year in succession. The output of grain was 4.7 billion jin, an increase of 300 million jin over 1980, and that of oil-bearing crops 40 million jin, an increase of 43 percent over 1980. Forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries also increased in output. Compared with 1977, grain output increased 1.5 billion jin, an average increase of 10 percent annually, and oil-bearing crops increased 500 percent, an average increase of 31 percent annually. Per capita income of commune members on the average increased 100 percent over 1977. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81 SK]

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BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION--Nei Monggol region procured 770,000 tons of sugar beets this year, the second highest amount since China's founding. By the end of November, the region had produced 87,340 tons of sugar, overfulfilling the annual production plan by 22,340 tons. It is estimated that over 20,000 tons more sugar will be produced by the end of this year. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 81 SK]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 15 December, Nei Monggol Region had procured and delivered to warehouses 1.65 billion jin of grain, overfulfilling the state assigned plan by 9 million jin. It is estimated grain output will set a new record this year. [SK201024 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 81 SK]

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## BRIEFS

**FLOOD-FIGHTERS GATHERING**--A Shaanxi provincial gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in flood-fighting and relief work opened in Xian on 23 December. Present were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress Standing Committee, people's government, CPPCC and military district Yu Mingtao, Zhang Ze, Jiang Yi, Chen Yuanfang, Zhou Yaguang, Zhang Fanghai, Bai Wenhua, Chang Lifu, Zhang Yichen, Hui Shigong, Bai Jinian, Song Youtian, Tan Weixu, Li Lianbi, Yang Heting, Fan Ming, Sun Hongdao and Li Xiuying. Provincial CCP committee executive secretary Zhang Ze presided. Provincial CCP committee secretary and governor Yu Mingtao delivered a report. Yu Mingtao said in his report: Shaanxi has gained notable success in fighting the floods and carrying out self-salvation through production. In conclusion he demanded: "The party and government organizations, party and CYL members, cadres and masses throughout the province must seriously implement the spirit of the 6th plenary session and the 10 principles for China's economic construction contained in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report to the 4th session of the 5th NPC, bring into play the Yanan spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties, and apply the drive in fighting flood and carrying out relief work to promote the building of material and spiritual civilization in the province, and win still greater victory in relief through production and in all construction work."

[HK240548 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 81]

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## BRIEFS

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**--Thanks to the policy which encourages commune members to raise livestock and poultry, livestock production has shown good progress this year. Compared with 1980, the province's meat output has increased 11.8 percent; eggs, 7.4 percent; milk, 10.3 percent; and furs, 4.9 percent. The province's 1981 livestock output is valued at 3 billion yuan, up 5.3 percent over 1980. According to statistics, the number of draft animals raised by individual households has reached 1.4 million head, a 280-percent increase over 1980. [SK170704 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 81 SK]

**DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY**--Jinan, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--Since the convening of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Shandong Province's income from diversified economy (excluding cotton, peanuts, tobacco and hemp) has increased at an average of 22 percent annually. Shandong's income from diversified economy amounted to 8.58 billion yuan in 1979 and 10.05 billion yuan in 1980 and is expected to reach 12.5 billion yuan this year. Income from commune members' household sideline production is expected to reach 5.6 billion yuan this year. [OW281133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0045 GMT 23 Nov 81 OW]

**SOYBEAN OUTPUT**--Kenli County, Shandong Province, noted as a backward area for a long time, has reaped a bumper soybean harvest this year. Its output reached over 36 million jin, a 300-percent increase over the 1980 figure. Over 200 households across the county each have harvested over 10,000 jin of soybeans. The county has handed over more than 3 million jin of soybeans to the state, surpassing the state assignment by 2.58 million jin. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 81 SK]

**SOCIAL SCIENCES FEDERATION**--The Shandong provincial first meeting of representatives of social scientists concluded in Jinan on 6 December following a 4-day session. The meeting decided to establish the Shandong Provincial Federation of Social Scientists and elected 73 persons to form the first committee of the federation. On the morning of 6 December, the committee convened its inaugural meeting and elected (Li Shuxiang) its chairman. The federation of social scientists is a coalition organization of the province's mass academic groups in the field of the social sciences. Lin Ping, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. [SK091025 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 81 SK]

SNOWFALL REPORTED--Shandong Province had snowfall from the evening of 17 December to the morning of 19 December, except in the western and north-western areas. Some counties in Linyi, Yantai and Weifang prefectures and 25 counties and municipalities including Jinan and Qingdao had 3 to 10 millimeters of precipitation; other places had less than 3 millimeters. Central and southern areas of the province had snow and rain. This precipitation is good for wheat. [SK200858 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT [no day] Dec 81 SK]

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## FORUM HELD ON FORESTRY ZONING

HK221206 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Summary] On the morning of 20 December, the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government invited relevant experts, scholars and professors who are attending the national conference in Taiyuan to a forum to examine and discuss the shift on forestry zoning. The forum discussed the plan for forestry construction in the province. Those who were invited to attend included Liang Changwu, vice minister of forestry; and relevant experts, scholars and professors well-known throughout the country, nearly 30 people altogether. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government who attended included Luo Guibo, (Zhao Yuzhi) and (He Fan). Luo Guibo spoke at the forum, saying: "If Shanxi wants to solve the water shortage problem, the most fundamental and long-term method is to plant a large number of trees. This is very urgent and important work which is facing us." He expressed the hope that the participants would put forth more suggestions and help Shanxi to promote forestry as quickly as possible.

Although many experts and professors who attended the forum are old, they wholeheartedly made statements and suggested ways and means for the province to develop forestry. At the forum, (Wang Zhan), deputy director of the research institute of forestry and soil and a researcher, put forth the suggestion that the Huanghe River should be changed into a river as clear as the Changjiang River. He said: "Shanxi is situated in the middle reaches of the Huanghe River, which runs a long course through Shanxi. The key to changing the Huanghe River into a river as clear as the Changjiang River lies in Shanxi. So long as we do well in afforestation, the water in the Huanghe River will surely become clear. If we cannot make its water clear in our generation, its water will definitely be made clear in the next generation." Subsequently, the minister of food spoke, urging everyone to help the province promote forestry.

(Nie Zhiren), director of the Department of Geography of Shaanxi Normal University and a professor, said that Shanxi is adjacent to Shaanxi and the current serious problem which is facing these two provinces is the soil erosion problem in the middle reaches of the Huanghe River. He went on to say: "In regard to how to transform the Huanghe River, the task for our two provinces is very big. So long as we vigorously plant trees on the existing barren mountains and wasteland and afforest the middle reaches of the Huanghe River, the water of the Huanghe River will surely become clear."

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PROPER USE OF LAND URGED

HK280547 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Report on 28 December SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Cherish Every Inch of Land"]

[Text] The article says: Premier Zhao Ziyang recently pointed out in his government work report to the fourth session of the Fifth NPC: It should be our national policy to cherish and rationally use every inch of land. We must unswervingly and seriously implement this important national strategy.

The article says: Land occupies a particularly important position in the material conditions necessary for human existence. It is the primary condition for all production. China is one of the world's largest countries. However, due to our vast population, the area of land per capita is below the world average, and the area of arable land per capita in Sichuan is lower than in the majority of China's provinces and autonomous regions. The contradiction between large population and little land is particularly prominent. Hence, land in our province is all the more precious.

The article says: High population and little land are unfavorable for agriculture and for the entire modernization drive. However, so long as we use our existing arable land in a rational way, and also gradually make full and rational use of large areas of mountains, hills, rivers, streams and reservoirs to promote diversification, we can make up for the shortcoming of little arable land. For many years, in developing agriculture, our eyes were frequently fixed only on the existing arable land and on grain cultivation. We made very little use of other land and/or rivers, streams and so on. Even more serious, some people do not cherish our precious land. There is rather serious occupation of land by various construction undertakings. In particular, rural house-building has taken up rather a lot of land, and there has been a big decline in arable land. According to statistics from departments concerned, the arable area in the province was reduced by 570,000 mu in 1980. It is evident from this that the question of resolutely stopping the arbitrary occupation of arable land has reached a point where it really must be tackled.

The article says in conclusion: We have a lot of work to do in order to truly cherish every inch of land and use it in a rational way. For instance, we must

launch surveys of agricultural natural resources, formulate plans for land utilization and strive to promote scientific cultivation. Even where capital construction really has to occupy farmland, we must take effective steps to control its use of land. There is the question of how to make unified plans and rational arrangements for rural house-building, to ensure that it basically does not occupy farmland, and so on. The party and government have made clear-cut regulations and specific arrangements on these matters. The key lies in implementing them. The rural leaders at all levels in the province must seriously implement them with a high sense of responsibility to the cause of the party and people, tackle this work well, and get good results as quickly as possible.

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